

NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS

- On January 1, 1995, there were 261,638,000 people in the United States, an increase of 2,471,000 (1.0 percent) over the January 1, 1994, estimate and a gain of 12,919,000 (5.2 percent) since the 1990 census.
- Population growth was concentrated among adults in their thirties and forties as the Baby Boom cohort grew older.
- The number of births in 1994 fell below the 4 million mark for the first time since 1988.
- During 1994, growth rates were highest for the Hispanic and for the Asian and Pacific Islander populations.

NATIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

- The U.S. population is projected to increase to 392 million by 2050 — about 50 percent larger than today's population.
- The average age of the population will be older than it is now.
- The race and Hispanic-origin distribution of the U.S. population is projected to become more diverse.

STATE POPULATION TRENDS

- Texas is now our second most populous State with a 1994 population of 18.4 million.
- California had the highest amount of net domestic out-migration of any State between 1993 and 1994, with a net loss of 426,000 people to other States.
- The South is the most populous region of the Nation and gained the most population between 1993 and 1994.

- Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia lost population between 1993 and 1994.

STATE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

- It is projected that between 1993 and 2020, States in the South and West combined should account for 56 million of the 68 million persons added to the Nation.
- Nevada is projected to have the most rapid rate of growth.
- California's Hispanic population is expected to double between 1993 and 2020.
- In 1993, only 5 States had at least 15 percent elderly, compared with 41 States expected by 2020.
- Over the projection period in Florida, the number of births should balance out the number of deaths.

GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY

- Over 42 million Americans moved in the 1-year period between March 1992 and March 1993. This amounted to 16.8 percent of the population 1 year old and over.
- Most movers stay in the same county. In fact, about two-thirds of the movers between March 1992 and March 1993 (10.5 percent of the total population) made such a "local" move.
- The "average American" makes 11.7 moves in a lifetime (based upon current age structure and average rates of moving by age).
- About one-third of persons living in renter-occupied housing units in March 1993 had moved in the previous year. In contrast, only 1 in 10 persons in owner-occupied housing units had moved in the same period.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

- In October 1993, 65.4 million persons were enrolled in school.
- Among 3 and 4 year olds, 34 percent were enrolled in nursery school.
- The number of elementary and high school students has declined since the early 1970's but has increased since the late 1980's.
- At the college level, there were 13.9 million students in 1993, 40 percent of whom were 25 years old and over.
- About 4.2 percent of all students in the 10th, 11th, and 12th grade dropped out of school in the 1-year period from October 1992 to October 1993.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

- Among persons 25 years old and over, 80.2 percent had completed high school, and 21.9 percent had completed 4 or more years of college in 1993.
- For young persons 25 to 29 years old, 86.7 percent had completed high school, and 23.7 percent had completed 4 or more years of college in 1993.
- In 1993, high school completion for persons 25 years old and over stood at 81.5 percent for Whites, 70.4 percent for Blacks, and 53.1 percent for Hispanics (of any race).
- Although there was no difference between men and women in high school completion rates in 1993 (80.5 percent compared with 80.0 percent), a significantly higher proportion of men than women had completed 4 or more years of college (24.8 percent compared with 19.2 percent).

POSTSECONDARY SCHOOL FINANCING

- Postsecondary school students paid about \$2,650 during the 1990-91 school year for their tuition and fees, books and educational supplies, and room and board.
- About 50 percent of the 21 million postsecondary school students received some kind of financial aid, averaging \$2,919.
- The average amount of aid received was larger for students with a "low" monthly family income, compared with students with a "high" monthly family income.
- Pell grants were the most common source of aid for students in low-income families. Employer assistance was the largest source of aid for students in high-income families.
- The largest average aid amount was provided by loans (\$3,155).

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

- There were 97.1 million households in the United States in March 1994, a net increase of 716,000 over the total for the previous year.
- The share of households represented by families fell from 81 percent in 1970 to 71 percent in 1990 and remained at that level in 1994.
- Between 1970 and 1994, the number of single parents increased from 3.8 to 11.4 million, but their annual rate of increase has moderated since the 1970's.

MARITAL STATUS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

- The estimated median age at first marriage in 1994 was 24.5 years for women and 26.7 years for men.

- In 1994, 23.6 million persons or 12 percent of all adults lived alone.
- There were 7 unmarried couples for every 100 married couples in 1994, up from 1 per 100 in 1970.
- Of children in one-parent situations, 12 percent lived with only their fathers in 1994, compared with 9 percent in 1970.

FERTILITY

- Of the 60.0 million women 15 to 44 years old, 3.9 million had a child between July 1993 and June 1994.
- About 15 percent (580,000) of the births in 1994 were to foreign-born women.
- Women born in Mexico comprised 30 percent of all foreign-born women in the childbearing ages but had 48 percent of the births to these women.
- Women born in Mexico had high fertility rates (147 births per 1,000), compared with women born in Europe (53 per 1,000) or Asia (58 per 1,000).
- Twenty-six percent of children born in 1994 were out-of-wedlock births.
- Over one-half (53 percent) of women who had a birth in the last year were in the labor force.

CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

- Among preschool-age children of employed mothers in the fall of 1991, 23 percent were in organized child care facilities most of the time their mothers were at work, down from 26 percent in 1988.
- The proportion of preschoolers cared for by family day care providers declined from 24 percent in 1988 to 18 percent in 1991.
- Offsetting the declines in the use of family day care pro-

viders and organized child care facilities, the proportion of preschoolers cared for by their fathers while their mothers were at work increased from 15 to 20 percent.

- Children whose mothers worked day shifts were more likely to be cared for away from home while their mothers were at work than were children whose mothers worked nonday shifts.
- Families in poverty paid less for child care while the mother was at work than families who were not in poverty (\$52 versus \$70 per week).

CHILD SUPPORT

- As of spring 1992, 11.5 million women and men were custodial parents of children under 21 years old whose other parents were absent. Approximately 9.9 million or 86 percent of custodial parents were women, and 1.6 million or 14 percent were men.
- By spring 1992, 54 percent (6.2 million) of custodial parents received awards for child support. Custodial mothers had a higher award rate (56 percent) than custodial fathers (41 percent).
- Approximately 76 percent of the 4.9 million custodial mothers due child support in 1991 received some payment, compared with 63 percent of the 0.4 million custodial fathers.
- The mean child support amount received by custodial mothers with payments in 1991, \$3,011, was almost one-third more than that received by their male counterparts, \$2,292.
- The aggregate amount of child support received was \$11.9 billion in 1991,

67 percent of the total \$17.7 billion due.

- In 1991, 35 percent of custodial mothers had family incomes below the poverty level, compared with 13 percent of custodial fathers.

DISABILITY

- In 1991 and 1992, about 49 million Americans had a disability, of whom 24 million had a severe disability.
- The disability rate ranged from a low of 5.8 percent for children under 18 years old to a high of 53.9 percent for persons 65 years old and over.
- Among persons 15 years old and over with no disability, 12.2 percent had an income below the poverty level. Among persons 15 years old and over with a severe disability, 24.3 percent had an income below the poverty level. Among persons 15 years old and over with a nonsevere disability, 14.1 percent had an income below the poverty level.
- The employment rate was 80.5 percent for persons with no disability, compared with 76.0 percent for persons with a nonsevere disability, and 23.2 percent for persons with a severe disability.
- Among persons 15 to 64 years old with a severe disability, only 48.1 percent were covered by a private health insurance plan, 36.2 percent had coverage by the Federal Government (but no private insurance), and 15.7 percent were not covered.

PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

- Among all persons, 14.8 percent participated in a major public assistance

program for at least 1 month in 1990.

- About 9.2 percent of persons in married-couple families received assistance during 1990, compared with 42.4 percent of persons in female householder, no husband present families.
- The program participation rate among Whites was 11.3 percent in 1990, compared with 37.7 percent among Blacks and 33.3 percent among Hispanics.

HEALTH INSURANCE

- Among all Americans, 84.7 percent had health insurance coverage for some or all of 1993.
- Most people (70.2 percent) were covered by private health care providers.
- Persons 18 to 29 years old represented only about 17 percent of the total U.S. population but accounted for about 29 percent of all the uninsured.
- Among poor persons, 47.9 percent were covered by Medicaid at some time during 1993, compared with 12.2 percent of all persons.

LABOR FORCE AND OCCUPATION

- Total employment grew from 122.1 million persons in the first quarter of 1994 to 124.4 million in the fourth quarter, a gain of 2.3 million.
- The decline in unemployment that began in mid-1992 continued during 1994. By the fourth quarter, the number of unemployed persons stood at 7.3 million, and the unemployment rate was 5.6 percent.
- Unemployment declines were widespread, occurring among adults, youths,

Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics.

- A little more than half of 1994's gain in total employment occurred among managerial and professional specialty workers, who, as a group, have relatively high earnings.

MONEY INCOME

- Real median household income fell 7.0 percent from \$33,685 in 1989 to \$31,241 in 1993.
- In 1993, the median income of married-couple households was \$43,129, compared with \$18,545 for households maintained by women with no husband present.
- The median earnings of year-round, full-time workers was \$30,407 for men and \$21,747 for women in 1993.
- The distribution of household income has become somewhat more unequal over time.

POVERTY

- In 1993, 39.3 million persons lived below the poverty level, representing 15.1 percent of the Nation's population.
- The poverty rate for children was 22.7 percent, higher than that of other age groups.

- Among female householder, no spouse present families, 35.6 percent were poor in 1993.

THE BLACK POPULATION

- The Black population was estimated at 33 million persons in 1994 and constituted nearly 13 percent of the Nation's total population.
- There was a decline in the annual high school dropout rate of young Blacks in grades 10 through 12, from

11 percent in 1970 to 5 percent in 1993.

- Black married-couple families with children had a higher median income than those without children.
- In 1993, the median earnings of Black high school graduates 25 years old and over who worked year-round, full-time was \$18,460, compared with \$32,360 for those with at least a bachelor's degree.

THE HISPANIC POPULATION

- The median age of the Hispanic population increased from 24.3 years in 1983 to 26.7 years in 1993.
- The proportion of Hispanics with high school diplomas increased from 45.7 percent in 1983 to 53.1 percent in 1993.
- The Hispanic female-to-male earnings ratio in 1992 (0.85) was higher than the female-to-male earnings ratio for non-Hispanic Whites (0.69).
- The poverty rate of Hispanics was 29.9 percent in 1982, declined to 26.2 percent in 1989, then rose to 29.3 percent in 1992.
- About 39.9 percent of Hispanic children under 18 years old were living in poverty in 1992, compared with 13.2 percent of non-Hispanic White children.

THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION

- Six out of ten Asians and Pacific Islanders resided in the West, representing 8 percent of the total population in the West.
- Asians and Pacific Islanders residing in central cities were less likely to be homeowners (41 percent) than renters (57 percent).

- Two-fifths of Asians and Pacific Islanders 25 years old and over have earned at least a bachelor's degree.
- Four out of five Asian and Pacific Islander related children under 18 years old lived with two parents.
- Fourteen percent of Asian and Pacific Islander families lived in poverty.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT POPULATION

- In 1990, one-half of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population lived in the West.
- The educational levels of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts improved significantly during the 1980's, but remained below the levels of the total population.
- A higher proportion of American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut families and persons were poor than of the total population.

THE ELDERLY POPULATION

- The number of elderly in the United States grew dramatically in the 20th century, especially the oldest old.
- The elderly will become increasingly diverse, racially and ethnically.
- The elderly most often die from heart disease.
- The elderly need increasing help in everyday activities as they age.
- The elderly have experienced a decline in the proportion in poverty since 1970.